In the specification:

Please replace paragraphs 0003, 0013, and 0016 as follows:

[0003] FIG. 1A shows a typical prior art system. In this system, light from optical path 102 is sent to an optical splitter 104, filter 106, focusing optics 108, to the optical energy detector 110. The optical energy detector 110 is adapted to detect light at the wavelength [[D2]] D1. Some of the light passes through the splitter 104; this light goes to the second splitter 112. Half of the light is sent to the optical energy detector 114. The other portion of the light is sent to the optical splitter 116. The optical splitter 116 sends half of the light to the optical energy detector 118 and half of the light to the optical mirror 120. The mirror 120 sends the light to the optical energy detector 122. In this example, more light is sent to the optical energy detector 110 than is sent to the other optical energy detectors 114, 118 and 122.

[0013] FIG. 2 shows a multichannel wavelength measurement device 200. Multiple optical detectors are provided to detect light at different wavelengths. In this example, detectors 202, 204, 206 and [[208]] 207 shown. These detectors can be of conventional design used to detect light at certain wavelengths. For the purposes of this patent application, the term "light" includes both visible light and other forms of optical energy, such as infrared light. A sequence of optical splitters 208, 210 and 212 are placed in the optical path 214. The optical splitters are adapted to preferentially provide enough light to one of the detectors at the desired detected wavelength of the detector. For example, in FIG. 2, the optical splitter 208 preferentially reflects light at wavelength D1 to the optical detector. In one embodiment, the optical splitter 208 preferably transmits light at the wavelengths D2, D3, and D4 to detectors [[208]] 207, 204 and 206. Also shown in FIG. 2 is an optical mirror 216. The optics 218, 220, 222 and 224 can be used to focus the light to the detectors 202, 204, 206 and [[208]] 207. Looking again at FIG. 2, note that this embodiment does not show filters associated with the detectors 202, 204, 206 and

[[208]] 207. However, additional optical band pass filters may be used to further filter the light energy going to the detectors.

[0016] FIG. 3A illustrates exemplary optical transmission characteristics of the optical filter 208 of FIG. 2. Note that the energy at wavelength D1 is reflected while energy wavelengths of D2, D3 and D4 are transmitted. The advantage of optical splitter of FIG. 2 is that a large percentage of the energy at D1 is transmitted to the optical detector 202 while allowing the energy of other wavelengths to be transmitted to the other detectors. FIG. 3B shows an optical splitter in which a large percentage of the energy at wavelength D1 is reflected to the detector 204 while energy at wavelengths, D3 and D4 are transmitted to the other detectors. FIG. 3C shows an optical splitter for which energy at wavelength D3 is sent to detector 206 while energy at wavelength D4 is transmitted to be sent to the detector [[208]] 207.